and fired. Vonderembse was hit in the arm and leg and badly wounded, perhaps maiming him for life.

A Husband's Affections Valued at \$500. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., May 14.-Last evening, in the Fulton Circuit Court, a wife who claims to have been cast off by her husband and his parents, obtained judgment against the parents for \$500 for alienating the affections of the husband. The plaintiff in the case was Mrs. Lizzie Railsback, wife of Allen Railsback, a farmer, She alleges that they were married several years ago and lived happily until after her father-inlaw and mother-in-law, Nathan and Mary Railsback, prejudiced her husband against her, and, after inducing her to sign deeds for all her husband's property they would have nothing to do with her. Her husband declined to live with her and so she filed an action against Nathan and Mary Railsback for \$5,000 damages, the suit terminating in a verdict for the plaintift of \$500.

Detective Arrested for Passing Bogus Coin. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 14,-A. J. Johnson was arrested here to-night by S. P. Jones, United States deputy marshal, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Johnson is alocal detective of considerable note. He is charged with having passed bogus silver money upon Samuel Hulen, proprietor of the Illinois House, a hotel and salson on Second street. The prisoner was taken to Indianapolis to-night by Deputy United States Marshal Jones, Mayor Miller, City Marshal Johnson, deputy Robertson, ex-Mayor Murphy and Samuel Hulen accompanied the officer as witnesses against the prisoner.

Actor France Convalescent.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 15,-Sid C. France, the veteran actor, has been in a critical condition for several days, but is much improved to-day. The report sent out that Mr. France is a victim of consumption is denied by his physician, who states that, while Mr. France has had several hemorrahages, they were induced by the rupture of a blood vessel of the stomach, but that Mr. France's longs are sound as a dollar. The physician stated that the actor would be strong enough to attend rehersal Monday. Mr. France is convalescent, and in good spirits.

Eikhart Citizens Duped.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELEHART, Ind., May 14.-That old trick of an attorney at a distance bunting for the heirs to a large estate, also at a distance, has just been played on J. J. Wilson, of this city. After considerable correspondence with a reputed attorney in Chicago, Wilson was induced to send \$50 to him to assist, in paying for the proving of his (Wilson's) claim to a large estate in the East. Wilson and several others on whom the game was also worked are now making an effort to locate the attorney.

Crushed by a Sawlog.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROANN, Ind., May 13 .- About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident occurred that resulted in the death of William Pence. aged nearly eighty-five years, and one of the wealthiest citizens in this community. Mr. l'ence attempted to "block" a log that was being loaded on a crr in Thomas's sawmill yard. The chain broke, and the log crushed Mr. Pence to death. He was a pioneer of Wabash county. A widow and several children survive him.

Five Evening Papers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 14 .- The Morning Daily Press, of this city, which is pwned and managed by Hon. John F. Rodabaugh, member of Legislature, will be changed, commencing to-morrow, from a morning to an afternoon paper. This will give Fort Wayne five evening papers, two of them being German.

A Duman Failing.

New York Evening Post. Absolute accuracy is not attainable by the press or any other human beings. The fault one so often hears found with the newspapers, that no one ever finds anything accurately told in them of which he has himself personal knowledge at first hand, is an unreasonable fault, because it is a fault of the human senses. Nobody is any more accurate, other things being equal, than an honest and careful reporter in describing what he has seen, owing to the ineradicable defects of eyes and ears and judgment. History is as full of misstatements as any good newspaper. It is not in newspapers only that hearsay goes wrong; it goes wrong in courts, in camps, in counting rooms, and in libraries in much the same way. One has only to send the plainest tale through two or three minds to get it badly twisted.

Cleveland as He Really Is.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The scales are falling from the eyes of the men who elected him, and they are finding him, not a demi-god, but a human being subject to all the influences that affect the rest of the race. it was because of this faucied superiority that he was elected, and already there is among the members of his party the most bitter feeling because he has taken them at their word and assomed the superiority in office that they ascribed to him as a candidate. The Democrats are reaping what they sowed and the Nation at large is wondering what in the world the change was ever made for any-

The Church and the Stage.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The choir singers in New York are bringing the church and the stage very near to each other, according to the changes noted on the first Sunday in May. Mme. Clementine de Vere-Satio, who is said to have received the highest salary ever paid to a church singer-\$4,500 a year-has retired from the choir of Dr. Paxton's church because she thinks she can make more money in concert, and Miss Bertha Lincoln, soprano of the Fifth-avenue Fresbyterian Church, goes with an opera company in the West. Never before were there so many changes in the metropolitan choirs as this year.

Municipal Ownership of Car Lines.

Marion (Ind.) Chronicle. Since a responsible body of capitalists have entered into a bond to furnish Indianapolis far better street car service than she now has, and give the city an average of about 8 per cent. of the gross receipts. many cities are discussing the advantages of municipal ownership of such concerns. There is no good reason that we know of why a city should not own everything of the kind. If the ventures are successful the profits fairly belong to the people. If they are not, corporate or municipal ownarship would be the same-either owner could speedily abandon them.

Monument Unveiled by Germans, CHICAGO, May 14.-The low Germans of Chicago to-day unveiled in Humboldt Park the magnificent statue which they have erected to the memory of Fritz Renter, the first notable writer of the vernacular of Northern Germany. The unveiling ceremonies of to-day were preceded by a parade, in which eight thousand members of various German societies paraded through the streets of the North Side, closing the march at the monument, where seventytive thousand people had gathered.

Keene's Hig Winning. NEW YORK, May 14. - It is alleged, a bit of inside history of the big crash in National Cordage, that James R. Keene is \$1,500,000 winner. Private information, it is said, conveyed through a trio of broker's wives, enabled Keene to pay off some old scores and at the same time make a fortune. The ex-Californian is said to have been the mysterious bear in the great crash of this industrial stock.

McAuliffe's Show Disbanded.

DENVER, Col., May 14 .- The McAuliffe Theatrical Company disbanded here today. The reason given is that it would be unprofitable to complete the season which would have ended at San Francisco. Mc-Aulifie and the members of his company

will leave for the East shortly. Query for Minister Gray.

Chicago Mail. Now that lkey Gray has began the study of Spanish, we should like to know the Mexican for "he have went," "gosh durn

MAY REAP THE WHIRLWIND

Lynching of an Innocent Black Likely to Worry South Carolina Democrats.

Colored Men and Law and Order Whites May Unite and Harl the Negro-Murdering Party from Power in the State.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-The following letter, from a gentleman at Columbia, S. C., vonched for as a dispassionate and disinterested observer, has been received here. depicting the existing condition of public feeling in South Carolina. He states that for obvious reasons the actual condition of affairs is not disclosed in the press

"Although at first glance the popular excitement aroused by the lynching of the negro Peterson at Denmark, in this State, appears to have subsided, to the skilled observer of public atlairs it is plainly evident that below the surface there are strong currents of bitter feeling at work that will not come to rest until they have wrought marked changes in the very substratum of politics in South Carolina and sympathetic action in the whole of the black belt South. There is a feeling of disquiet evident on all sides. Wherever a group of negroes are to be seen together, the chances are that they are talking about the Denmark outrage and an ominous sign is that they do not talk with the white people about it, for heretofore they have been free to complain to that element in the community when they felt that they have cause.

"There is a division of feeling among the whites, but it is not an even division. Influential newspapers in the State have. with practical unanimity, condemned the lynching. But, notwithstanding the utterances by the newspapers, there is reason to believe they do not represent the feelings of their readers. A large element, accepting the testimony of the girl who was the victim of the outrage to the effect that Peterson was innocent, believe that an example was necessary to preserve the sanctity of the white families. Another element insist that Peterson was guilty of a crime which no Southern gentlemen would hesitate to punish by lynch law. Pitted against these is an element of whites who contend for equal rights and

"Although the feeling is bitter it is not to be understood that there is imminent danger of a war of races. The negroes are acting with prudence, and are discussing the affair calmly but earnestly. They have abandoned hope of outside interference, and are becoming self-reliant. Among other projects they are discussing emigration. But faith in this is confined to a comparatively small proportion of the negroes, and that is largely made up of the lowest element among them. Very many have become possessed of small holdings of land, and others earn good wages as carpenters and artisans of various classes. They have local attachments and interests that they cannot disregard, and as they include in their ranks the intelligence of the negroes, they are able to influence the entire mass. For the same reasons they advise against violence, which would precipitate a race war resulting almost in extermination. But they do mean to use their power and resources of brain, and brawn, and sinew in politics on a scale that they have never before attempted, and that is what the negroes are discussing just now. Hereafter national issues are to be nothing to them, if the views of their leaders prevail, for they are looking after their own protection. The Alliance doctrine and the new liquor dispensary law have caused schisms amongst the whites, and the negroes care little or nothing for any of these issues. They are free to vote with any element-straightout, Alliance or compromise-that will do the best for them. So the political future of the State is tronbled and uncertain of prediction if the best element among the negroes obtains control, and if it does not then the very social structure is in danger, for the Denmark

lynching will not down.'

Negro Democrats Want Office. WASHINGTON, May 14.-The National Negro Democratic League has, through its president, C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, addressed a letter to President Cleveland upon a question "seriously affecting the cause of Negro Democracy in this country." After criticising the Republican party for its treatment of the negro, the letter says that the league stood with the Democratic party, when it was routed in 1888 and those who had received recognition were promptly chastised and summarily dismissed by the successful Republicans. In the last campaign the negro Democrat-in "face of insults and injuries of every kind," with his voice, his pen and his best energies, proclaimed for Grover Cleveland and reform. \* \* Negro Democracy then became a positive factor in the body-politic of the Nation." The letter recites that the league is placed in a false light before the country because of the failure so far to recognize them in the distribution of patronage, and asks the President if the places held by colored Republicans, who have been and are now hostile to the league and the party with which it is identified are to remain longer in the hands of political enemies." To correct this abuse and to prove to the country that the Democratic party is true to the negro, as well as to redeem pledges made during the campaign, the league asks that speedy recognition be given by the President to negro Democrats and the places now held by negro Republicans be given to the

Republicans May Be Ousted.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 14. - The officers elected in fully one-third of the State have failed or refused to comply with the election law passed last winter compelling a full detailed report of all moneys expended by candidates for offices. The Attorneygeneral decided yesterday that all such persons were liable to prosecution and that the election of persons who had tailed to comply with this law would be contested. This decision will probably start dozens of contests and many Republicans elected will have to give up their offices to Popu-

Republicans in Control. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15 .- The Republicans elected a Senator in North Smithfield. yesterday, which gives them, with the Lieutenant Governor, fifty-five votes in the next General Assembly. This constitutes a maority in grand committee and enables them to elect the Republican State officers. unless further complications arise by the unseating of Republicans by the Democratic House. If Republicans are unseated the Senate will refuse to meet the House, and a hold-over government will be the re-

Why Bennett's Name Was Taken Down, New York, May 14 .- It is expected that the disappearance of James Gordon Bennett's name from the title page of the New York Herald is due to the fact that the proprietorship of the journal has been vested in a stock company. Mr. Bennett feels that in case anything should happen to him it is desirable that the property be put

in shape for proper preservation. The report that Mr. Bennett had been compelled to relinquish in a measure the control of his paper, and the intimation that the Mackay interest had profited by the alleged change, proves to have been entirely without foundation. It may be stated on authority that no such transactions have take place, and that there has been no change in the control of the New York Herald since it passed from the elder Mr. Bennett into the hands of the present

management.

Lemonade with Hot Water. "I learned a new thing," said a woman recently, "while visiting an English friend who is living in this country. We had a small dance one evening of my stay, and my hostess served the most delicrous lemonade I ever drank. I spoke of it the next day and she told me it was made with freshly boiled water-the secret, she said, of thoroughly good iemonade. 'I have a regular rule,' she further informed me, 'which insures success if I am making a quart or a gallon. For a quart I take the juice of three lemons, using the rind of one of them. I am careful to peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside; this I cut into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of

is just at the ten point I pour it over the emon and sugar, cover at once and let it get cold. Try this way once and you will never make it any other way."

TO-DAY'S GREAT RACE.

Lamplighter Likely to Be the Favorite of the Brooklyn Handicap Starters.

NEW YORK, May 14.-If the weather is at all favorable to-morrow the Brooklyn handicap will be seen by the largest crowd that has ever gathered within the Brooklyn Jookey Club's inclosure. The race never looked more open, and those who make the journey to the Dwyer track will in all probability see an interesting and brilliant contest. The opinion was universal to-night that Lamplighter would go to the post the favorite. He will probably open at 8 to 5, but if Pierre Lorillard does not send up a big commission from Johnstown. or if M. F. Dwyer does not decide to plunge on him, Lamplighter ought to be 2 to 1 or 3 to 1. Banquet ought to be the second choice, but if Mr. Dwyer decides to play his horse, Banquet will go to the post the favorite. Ot the others, Charade and Judge Morrrow will unquestionably find most support. Judge Morrow is as uncertain as a woman, an aspen leaf or an industrial stock. He invariably does what he is not expected to do. If the track is heavy, there will be a plunge on Mars. This gallant horse was, for a long time, an object of abuse and ridicule. He has unlimited courage and ability to go twice as far as he will be asked to travel to-morrow. Pickpocket is a great horse in his trials, and usually a very poor horse in his races. Banquet has never won a long race in the soring and it will surprise every good judge if Banquet wins. Russell does not care to go a mile and a quarter, and it will be a matter of great astonishment if this erratic and uncertain horse should win. Charade looks dangerous. Charade speed and courage. If he gets to the leader's head in the last sixteenth of a mile Charade's backers can go down and cash their tickets. Nomad is not an early horse and will hardly figure in the race, nor will Raceland in all probability. Diablo is outclassed, and Illume ought to be at the business end of one of his owner's sulkies. Alonzo has not shown class enough to win such a race.

After everything has been said, the fact remains that the best horse in the race is Lamplighter, and that if he is fit he will win, and win easily. But he will have to be fit to win. The indications are that the handicap will be run over a track a trifle deep and slow, but as safe as anybody could wish for, there being two or three inches of dirt on top of the hard ground. If no rain falls the time should be between 2:08 and 2:09, but it is idle to talk about equaling or surpassing Dry Monopole's 2:0712, which is the record for the distance at Gravesend.

First Sunday League Game in Chicago. CHICAGO, May 14.-The first League game ever played in Chicago on Sunday was played to-day at the new Lincoln-street park. The "Reds" won in the last three innings by a combination of hard hitting and errors by the Colts, starting in the seventh with the score 11 to 2 against them. Dahlen and Decker were especially away

Chicago .... 2 0 3 1 0 1 4 0 1-12 15 Cinemnati 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 4 4-13 13 Batteries - McGinnis and Shriver; Chamberlain

SUNK BY COLLISIONS.

off. Attendance, 13,233. Score:

Two Vessels Sent to the Bottom and Nearly All on Board Drowned. LONDON, May 14.-The captain of the steamship City of Hamburg, which arrived at Swansea to-day, from Hamburg, reports that at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon his vessel collided, in a fog off Trevose head, coast of Cornwall, with the ship Countess Evelyn, bound with passengers and iron ore from Bilbao, Spain, to Newport, Wales. The captain of the Countees Evelyn jumped aboard the City of Hamburg, and mate Richards crawled to her through the Countess's quarter deck. Ninety seconds later the Countess Evelyn went under with her crew of sixteen and with nine passengers. Boats were lowered at once from the City of Hamburg, but the search in the fog proved almost useless. Seaman Jarbin was picked up. but he died a few minutes after having been brought aboard the steamship. The dead body of a little girl, also, was found. Otherwise the attempt at rescue was resultless. The lost passengers were the English wife and the son and daughter of a Spanish gentleman in Bilbao; Mrs. Williams, her son and infant daughter; two men named Barton and a Londoner, whose

name has not been ascertained. The steamship Ataks, which arrived at Cardiff to-day, was damaged yesterday in a collision with an unknown ship off Lundy isle. The Ataka's captain thinks that the other vessel went down with all on board.

Dozens Were Drowned. St. Petersburg, May 14 .- A small ferry boat on the river near Boroxitchee, government of Novgorod, became unmanageable in mid-stream to-day and was swept from her course by the current, The passengers who filled her deck were panicstricken. The surging crowds made the boat list, and several passengers jumped overboard. Others launched a boat, which was at once overcrowded and swamped. Dozens of persons are known to have been drowned, and many more are missing, About a fifth of the passengers made no effort to leave the boat and were saved.

Movements of Steamers. GLASGOW, May 14.-Arrived: State of California, from New York. NEW YORK, May 14.-Arrived: La Champagne, from Havre. HAVRE, May 14 .- Arrived: La Bretagne,

from New York. QUEENSTOWN, May 14.-Arrived: Alaska. from New York.

Charged with Robbing an Express Car. CAIRO, Ill., May 14.—Two men have been arrested, charged with the robbery of the express car Friday might on the Mobile & Ohio railroad. The men are John Picket and Sid Jones, and they lived at Berkley. Kan., four miles from the scene of the robbery. A searching party traced the men to their homes by torn bits of express envelopes that were left scattered in the road. At the house where the two men were arrested a large number of express envelopes were found. The prisoners were taken to Bardwell, the county seat, yesterday, and after a preliminary examination were cent to jail.

Salvation Army Conlakers. Stoux City, Ia., May 14.—George Hallett and George Mason, Salvation Army men, were arrested here late last night with counterfest silver dollars, halves and quarters in their possession. Hallett confessed that he and Mason, with three McCarty boys, at Conneil Bluffs, belonged to a gang that have passed large amounts of counterfeit in Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs and this city. They took the police to a house on Lafayette street, fitted up for their business, where a large number of dies, a quantity of metal and tools used by them were found and confiscated.

Boy Convicted of Manslaughter. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., May 14. - John Wallace, of Chicago, indicted for the murder of Frank Arthur at Sullivan, was convicted of manslaughter and will go to the Reform School. as he is under eighteen. Walter Price, of Champaign, who was indicted for the same offense, was acquitted.

An Bilinois Fallure. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 14 .- Fred Einstman, for many years a dealer in live stock in this county, has made an assignment. He was also engaged in the mercantile and milling business at Meredosia. His assets are estimated at \$53,000, and liabilities at

Obituary. BURLINGTON, Vt., May 14.-Bishop W. H. A. Bissell, of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont, died about noon to-day. He had rallied from the well nigh fatal attack CROWDS ON THE OUTSIDE.

Fakirs Near the World's Fair Grounds Reaped Another Sunday Harvest.

CHICAGO, May 14.-Another Puritanical Sabbath was observed at the fair grounds to-day. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening there was an almost continuous stream of wanderers passing down Stoney Island avenue along the whole western extent of the fair grounds. Then there was a line of buggies, carriages, tally-hos and other rigs, which contained people who desired to have a glimpse of the tair buildings over the fence.

All the side shows were packed, the Wild West show having at least 18,000 spectators. More than 25,000 people found their way to the grounds despite the well-advertised fact that no visitors would be admitted. It was an ideal spring day, bright and warm, and nearly everybody was out of doors. There was nothing for the thousands of strangers in the city to do but to walk the streets or try to crowd into the places of amusement that were open. Nearly 15,000 attended the ball game and the streets down town were crowded all day with thousands who did not care to make the trip to Jackson Park to see the catch-penny shows that line the streets just outside the fair grounds. In the gates the work of installation and the arrangement of delayed exhibits went

on as busily as ever. Matters are being

very rapidly pushed into shape these days, and it will not be long before every-thing is complete. Some exhibitors seem to think the fair is to last for several years, as they keep sending their goods along in small consignments, but these people are comparatively few, and the majority are working desperately to have all exhibits properly arranged. An exhibit of fruit was received to-day from a place from which it was thought it was impossible to receive such articles. Sixty days ago a farmer in New South Wales, Australia, picked several barrels of his finest apples, a bushel of pears and a crate of grapes. Yesterday afternoon the fruit arrived at Jackson Park, and was Building. The consignment was exactly fifty-six days in making its journey, but not a blemish appeared on the fruit. It was as sound, apparently, when unpacked as when it was picked sixty days before.

Director Thomas B. Bryan, of the Exposition Company, has written an open letter disclaims any intended disrespect to thet body by the action of the directory in opening Jackson Park on Sunday. His communication was called forth by the reported de-nunciation of the act by the commissioners, and in which he accuses some of the national commissioners who are now talking strongly against the opening of the fair, as proposed by the local directory, as having been much more in favor of an "open Sunday" than any of the local directors. He insists that the local directory acted within its power in proposing to open the grounds on Sunday, with closed buildings and half the regular price of admis-SIOD.

President Lincoln's Car. OMAHA, Neb., May 14.-There stood on side track, under the Eleventh-street viaduct, last night, an interesting relic of oldtime railroading. It was the private car in which the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, traveled about the country back in the sixties. It is a striking contrast to the palace on wheels of to-day. Running along the top of the car are the words, "Colorado Central Railroad," while beneath the window is painted the inscription, "Work Train," but so worn with age as to be almost indistinguishable. The car was brought in from North Platte, yesterday, where it has been for years. It has been used as a boarding car for section men. It was built at Alexandria, Va., about thirty-five years ago. A narrow aiste originally ran along one side, with doors opening into the various compartments on the other side. It will be taken to the Union Pacific shops to-morrow, where it will undergo a thorough overhauling and be put in the same condition as when President Lincoln used it. It will be taken to Chicago for exhibition at the world's fair.

ESCAPED IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES.

pelled to Flee from Fire.

Guests of the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia, Com-

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 .- A fire, caused by a defective flue in the bakehouse of the Aldine Hotel, badly gutted the building to-night, and caused a loss of about \$140,000. The 120 guests in house and the servants escaped uninjured, after an exciting experience. The Aldine Hotel is on Chestnut street, above Nineteenth street, and is one of the largest hotels in the city. Of the 120 guests there were many prominent business and professional men. A. A. McLeod, ex-president of the Reading railroad, had fine apartments on the second floor.

The servants were first awaked and scattered through the house arousing the sleeping guests. Awakened from a sound sleep and ignorant of how near the danger might be, nearly all of the guests rushed from their rooms with but little on except | aggressive. San Juan del Sur and the their night clothes. To add to the terror of the situation, the electric lights went out, and the darkened balls were filled with shricking women and frightened men groping their way through the smoke towards the stairs. Pushing, jostling and scrambling, the terrified crowd made its way down the dark stairs to the street, and all providentially escaped. The fire had come from a bake-oven, and had been started through a defective flue. The flue was formerly a dumb-waiter shaft and this formed a natural chimney for the flames, which leaped upward and broke through the roof. When the firemen arrived they soon got the flames under control, but not before the root was burned off and the house thoroughly flooded with water. The furnishings of the botel were valued by Mr. Mitchell at \$112,000, the damage on which is estimated at \$90,000 protected by \$60,000 insurance. The building is owned by the J. B. Lippincott estate and is damaged to the extent of about \$30,000.

The Worst of Nuisances.

To the Editor of the Indianapons Journal: At the Ladies' Sanitary Society, last Tuesday, it was said that "there is no known puisance against which our city has not provided an adequate law." We are eagerly awaiting the issue of the sanitary laws of the city, the publication and distribution of the Belgians. of which has been so wisely ordered by the Board of Health. And yet, in spite of the statement above, we have no grounds for the belief that there will be among those laws one that prohibits the construction and maintenance of the back-yard vault, a nnisance far more widely known, certainly, than any other-the nuisance of nuisances, standing pre-eminent in its ability to develop disease and death, not alone among those who use it, but its subtle poison insinuates itself into the soil, the water and the atmosphere of the entire community. Other cities and towns have passed ordinances to regulate this matter and have thereby saved many lives and saved also that which often seems of paramount importance, namely, money, because the common vauit, however, disreputable it be, is not the most economical device for this

Up to this date the ideal manner of removing the refuse under consideration has been a well-constructed closet, having effective connection with a liberal water supply on the one hand and pertect sewerage on the other. Yet, when the mind is once permitted to face the fact that these illy-constructed closets, defective water supply and imperfect sewerage are the rule, one shudders at the thought of the vitiated air in and about such annoyances, and when one faces the fact, also, that some where, further or nearer. nearer. this sewage to contaminate the drinking water, another shudder creeps over the mind. Therefore the progressive intellect seeks a higher ideal. Besides, as sewerage and water are not obtainable at all points of the city, there must be something to take their places. Colonel Smead. of Toledo, has been a benefactor to such

manufactories where furnaces are in use. His method enables the deposits of closets on every floor of the building to find their way im nediately to the lurnace, where, by some peculiar process not unlike a crematory, they and their gases are com-pletely consumed. This seems an ideal mode of "refining matter," and a full, free contemplation of it produces no shudder; and yet this method fails to reach the highest standard, for the reason that all people cannot afford to own or rent buildings with furnaces. Highest ideals embrace the universal; therefore, the poorest must be furnished with sanitary facilities, or of what avail are the fine water privilege, the excellent sewerage system, or the private furnace crematories. These facilities can be given through an ordinance that prohibits the vault system entirely. This will elimanate the expense of excavation and walling, in place of which will be the expense of gaivanized or earthenware vessels put in their proper places and a trap, by means of which dry ashes or earth in some convenient receptacle can be immediately sprinkled over the deposits, thus deodorizing them at once. As the vessels become tilled they can be removed and replaced by fresh, clean ones, and, thanks to our city authorities for their garbage ordinance, these removals cau be made daily if necessity requires. Should a crematory be the destination of this refuse matter as well as of all other disease-infected garbage shall not we, as a city, experience that exaltation of mind which comes with the realization that we have taken a step-a Hiswathean step-out of the dark ages of hygienic ignorance, forward and upward in the longed-for, workedfor ideal sanitation? Yet, since sanitation, like everything else in this epoch, is progressive we shall not then rest from our labors, but further work will be easy as child's play, comparatively, because of the pure red blood in our veins, the spring in our step, and the activity of mind which shall have come to us through the securing and use of what Hippocrates called the first great cardinal principle of hygiene, namely: "Pure air, pure soil, pure water." INDIANAPOLIS, May 13. LEIGHESTER.

REVENUES AND DUTIES.

What Will Follow if the Latter Are Reduced with a View to Increasing the Former.

A local free trade organ asserts that

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

"The easiest and most beneficial way of getting increased revenues is to lower the tariff rates." This is important, if true. But it is not true, and, consequently, not very important. How do these tariff reformers expect to increase the revenues by decreasing the duties? Only in one way, and that is by increasing importations. That is to say, by buying more abroad. This, of course, means buying less from our own manufacturers, which signifies less home production, less employment for our mechanics, and at less wages. For example: To supply the demand in this country we require a given number of saws each year. Now, every saw imported from England decreases the cutput in this country by just that much, and it follows, as a matter of course, that foreign workmen received the wages that should have been paid to our own mechanics. You cannot eat your cake and have it. If we buy our supplies abroad then home manufacturers cannot sell their productions, and, per consequence, cannot pay wages to workmen. Would a clerk, employed in an establishment in this city, think it a good thing for the people here to go to Chicago or Cincinnati to buy their goods! Hardly. And yet that would be just as reasonable as the proposition of the tariff reformers, to buy more goods in Europe in order to increase the revenue. Cannot the working men in this country see that every article purchased abroad, that could be produced here, deprives them of just so much wages as would have been required to make the article in our own shops! If we were to buy all our goods in Europe your "tariff for revenue only" reformer would be extremely happy. And why should he not bef Revenue is what he wants and revenue only. Of course that would dispense entirely with the services of our own wage workers, but what does your tariff reformer care about wage workers, particularly in this country? He wants revenue, and the more he can import the more duties he can collect at the custom house. What is the Democratic scheme? It is this: Decrease the tariff one-half and then double and everybody will be happy-exour own producers. revenue collected would be just the same as under the odious McKinley bill; but who would manufacture the goods? and who would receive the wages paid for their production! If American workmen really believe that "the most beneficial way of getting increased revenues' is to increase the importation of foreign goods, such as they produce in American shops, then they ought to shout for "Cleveland and reform" all the day long. If not, then they ought

to stop voting the Democratic ticket. JOHN B. GLOVER. INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.

REBELS IN CONTROL.

Nearly the Whole of Nicaragua in Possession of the Insurgents. PANAMA, May 14 .- Advices from Nicaragua show that the revolutionists are gaining ground, and are daily becoming more country towns up to Granada are in their hands. Comnto is being fortified by the gove nment to resist the expected attack from San Juan. The opposing forces are massing at Masaya. Two battles fought near Masaya have resulted in favor of the revolutionists, whose superior artillery caused the government troops heavy losses. Ex-President Zavala, of Nicaragna, telegraphs from Granada to-day: "Almost all the country has risen against the government. The departments of Grenada, Masaya, Rivas, Chontales, Matagaipa, New Segova and Lake Nicaragua have risen. San Juan and the Atlantic coast are in the possession of revolutionists. President Sacasa has been reduced to the capital. He is drawing his resources of men and money from the departments of Leon and Chinandega. The revolutionary army is camped at Masaya. Three formidable attacks by the government troops have been repuised with great loss to the assailants. The government is on the defensive. The rovolution advances daily and its triumph is

Cable Notes.

certain."

Miss Rose Cleveland sailed from England for New York on the steamer Etruria Saturday. The Pope will send the golden rose of

Two war ships of the most improved pattern are to be purchased by the Mexican government, and the navy is to be otherwise improved and increased.

virtue this year to Marie Henriette, Queen

The Infanta Eulalia and her husband attended a grand military review at Havans. Saturday afternoon, and in the evening went to a ball at the Casino Espagnol. It is reported that she will embark to-day for New York.

MAY MAGAZINES.

The demand for industrial schools in this country renders the history of all such experiments elsewhere interesting. Myra A. Dooley gives, in the Arena, an account of the successful operation of an institution of this kind in the Netherlands, and of another near Glasgow. Both of these are charitable concerns, and each was established by a man who had no money of his own, and "trusted in the Lord" to provide resources. A Mr. Vantlindenhout was the founder of the Holland school. As the story is related, he engaged a large house in the town of Nymegen; he moved there with his family; and upon his friend asking him why he had taken so large a house, he answered that are the exceptional conditions and that he intended taking into his home as many orphans as the Lord would give him means to provide for. Some laughed, some ridiculed, and others promised to help him. In a few days a couple of tables, a large chest and two little iron bedsteads had been sent in to furnish the first room. This was the beginning of the work, which soon reached national dimensions. Little by little money was sent in from most unexpected sources to provide for one more orphan, until the old nouse in Nymeren was full to overflowing. Mr. Vantlindeshout had given up his own work and devoted his time to his children, depending upon the Lord for putting it into the hearts of his servants to send money for their support. He himself told me that many a time he had gone to rest at night not having a morsel of food in the diana statesman's best-known phrases. | jug or jar with a cover. When the water | tems set in last Friday. | vented a "dry closet" for dwellings and | Lord provided then, as he has always done AMUSEMENTS.

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THEMARIESANGER

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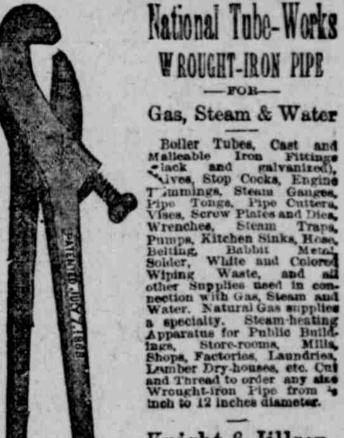
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since." This was in 1866. The justitution now has more than thirty buildings and accommodates hundreds of children who are carefully instructed in various trades. The history of the Glasgow school is similar. Among other subjects discassed in this issue are: "Women Wage-earners," "Suicides and Modern Civilizia tion," "Railway Tariffs," "Some Econo Features of Public Libraries" and "Practical

The American Journal of Politics is one of the new candidates for the favors of those people who desire information upon the vital questions of the times. The May number contains articles on "International Trace," by Earl Gray, of England; "The Social Scheme of the Salvation Army," by George E. Vincent; "The Question of the Nineteenth Century," by Hon. Edwin E. Jack-son; "A Substitute for the Liquor-license System." by Linton Satterthwait; "Currency Reform," by William Knapp; "The New School of Crimi-nology," by W. W. Willoughby; "The Town Meet-ing Idea Applied to the Government of Cities," by J. F. Thomas; "Unrestricted Immigration Dangerous to American Institutions," by W. R. Wood; "Unjust Strictures of American Catholics," by T. M. Crowley. The last article by the editor, Andrew J. Palm, on civil-service reform, contains the charge that President Harrison did not keep his platform pledge in regard to civil-service reform, which it would trouble that person to sustain, Some of the articles are able and contain practical suggestions, but the most of them are the opinions of theorists and therefore of questionable value. Published at 114 Nassan street, New York, at \$4 per year, or 35 cents a number.

In the Etude is a letter from John S. Van Cleve, in which he gives a bit of advice to the boys who bave had some advantages of musical training and refuse to profit by it. He says: "If you contemplate giving up piano playing, I not only say don't, but I beg of you don't. What we want in this country is refined, well-educated, sensitive boys who love something better than the coarse, half-Indian amusements of rough, harumscarum youngsters. If you have a taste for piano, cultivate that; if for violin, that; if for painting, that; poetry, that; but do something which will develop that intellectual and emotional side of your nature; which unseals one of the most inexhaustible fountains of delight; which refines the character, and which, though not religion, is its most powerful The music given with this number con sists of a composition, "Gypsy Dance," by Waddington, a funeral march from Chopin, a waltz by Godard and two or three songs.

The North American Review for May opens with an article entitled "The Behring Sea Case," by ex-Secretary Tracy. The editor of the Railway Age shows that a political railway party will be organized if war is continued on such corporations. Grand Chief Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, gives his side of the Ann Arbor strike. Under the general topic, "Immortality and Agnostics," Elizabeth Stuart Pheips and John Burroughs contribute papers. "Possible Reformation of the Drink Habit" is discussed by Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the divine who has suggested saloons in connection with churches. This is followed by a couple of articles upon antagonistic life insurance systems. The North American is published at No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Poet-Lore for May is a Browning number, all the contributions and editorial comments relating to the work of that poet. One of the writers is of the opinion that "in Browning one looks in vain for the onematopoeia which is the adaptation of sound to isolated sentiment. The informing spirit of Browning's poetry seems to make its own body as it goes, molding its sound and rythm into conformity to its own soul character. In a word, Browning's onomatopæia is not the simple adaptation of sound to sense; it is the more complex adaptation of sound to soul."

The number of short-story periodicals is increased by a magazine called "Storiettes," each issue of which is to contain tifteen original copyright tales. As the name indicates, they are very short stories, none exceeding three pages in length. Among the contributors to the first number are Julian Hawthorne, "The Duchess," John Habberton and W. E. Norris. The magazine sells at the reasonable price of 10 cents a number. New York.

A complete novel, "A Harvest of Tares," by Hialmar Hjorth Boyesen, is the leading feature in Godey's Magazine for May. Some literature concerning the world's fair and full household and fashion departments make up the number. A pretty reproduction of a water-color portrait of Mrs. Potter Palmer is among the illustrations.

The Decorator and Furnisher for May contains a great variety of practical suggestions relating to home furnishing and interior decoration, many of them being of a character to be made available by amateur workers. The numerous illustrations offer valuable aid in this direction. Art Trades Publishing Company, New York



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